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st Report AA 60-0041 29 June 1960

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Classification Changed 4017

REPORT

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AMR RANGE TEST NUMBER 601 CONVAIR TEST NUMBER P4-402-00-62

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This report has been prepared to present preliminary information relative to the flight of Atlas Missile No. 62D. The information presented is based on visual observation and data evaluation to the extent permitted by time limitations. It should be considered as preliminary only and the final reports on this flight referenced for further information. The technical content has been prepared and jointly agreed upon by members of the WS 107A-1 Flight Test Working Group.

Propared by: Data Operations, Convair Astronautics, AMR.

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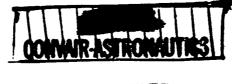
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AMR. Florida

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P.C. Wignell Colonel, USAF

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SUMMARY

Atlas Missile 62D was launched from AMR, Complex 14, at 0949 EST, on 22 June 1960. The flight was not completely successful in that the missile did not respond to the guidance vernier cutoff discrete and vernier cutoff was effected by the autopilot programmer backup. As a result, impact was approximately 18 nautical miles larger than nominal.

Due to a split in the aluminum bulkhead, Missile 62D was tanked to a special procedure under which LO2 was tanked to the 95 percent Propellant Loading Control Meniter (PLCM) probe and fuel was tanked to the 90 percent PLCM probe. This did not affect flight performance and enough residual propellants remained for approximately 11 seconds additional sustainer burning.

The missile was restrained in the launcher for an additional 4.28 seconds after main engines complete to increase the probability of shutting fown the engines in the event of combustion instability during engine start and transition to mainstage. This was the first missile to unlarge a dry start since combustion instability was encountered in Missiles 51D and 46D. Special landline FM recordings gave no indications of instability in any thrust chamber and engine operation appeared normal throughout the flight.

This was the first flight test of the ASIS canister and the production type Optical Beacon System. Although a questionable abort was received, the data indicated satisfactory ASIS canister performance. Operation of the Optical Beacon System appeared satisfactory although the daylight launch procluded abtaining camera coverage.

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This report defines the flight personnence of a quiese missile.

The primary perposes of this might were to determine the performance of the so-courty vehicle, with principle conghesis on the operation of the simulated war-head, and to evaluate the guidence system occuracy. Detailed elejectives are listed on the defining pages along with comments on the degree to which they were entirelied.

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ORDER TES NO. PART		Vernier engines did not re- spend to guidance discrete.	*	I Evaluation of data not yet accomplished.	*	*	×	*	×
CA TECTIVAL OF	Town William Others	1. Optain Data on the repeatibility of all micedle systems and associated ground eyetems.	2. Breingto the guidance system accuracy.	3. Evplaste the performence of the arming and fusing system.	4. Demonstrate the proper operation of R/V scheystone.	5. Evaluate the perfermence of the war-	6. Obtain Data on R/V impact location for the statistical determination of CEP.	7. Obtain Data relative to the effects of low- NPSH staging on the propulsion system.	8. Evaluate the missile system with regard to engine start and petantial causes for

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COMPLENT

Telemetry data indicated proper operation. There was

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FLIGHT TRAJECTORY

The flight of Missile 62D was planned for a range of 4388 nautical miles with impact in the missile impact location system (MILS) splash net. This was the first R and D flight to use a lofted trajectory. The Guidance, Impact Predictor, and Asusa Systems placed impact approximately 18 nm beyond the target point.

This was a result of vernier cutoff being effected by the autopilot programms r back-up rather than the guidance discrete.

Figure I presents impact points as determined from several sources.

A comparison of nominal flight performance parameters from flight trajectory simulation case 62D-79A, and measured test values from Asusa and telemetry data at significant times along the trajectory are presented below.

NOTE: All times in this report are based on range zero time which occurred at 0949:33 EST.

Bem.	thats - 1.	Nominal	Messured
Liftoff Weight	lbe.	241,940	240,883
Pitch Plane Asimuth	deg.	106	105
BCO Weight	lbe.	64,846	•••
BCO Velocity	ft/sec	8,499	4,530
BCO Altitude	A	212,222	214,714
BCO Range		35.3	34.5
BCO Time	906	110.6	118.0
SCO Weight	lbe.	14.005	•••
SCO Velocity	ft/eec	20,129	20,073
SCO Altitude	A	1,904,567	1,037,655
SCO Range	2012	394.1	353.9
SCO Time	sec.	284.8	284.4

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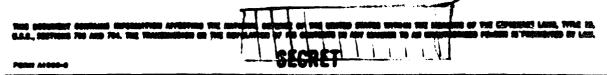
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<u>Item</u>	Unit	Nominal .	Measured
VCO Weight	lbs.	13,864	
VCO Velocity	ft/sec	19,987	18,893
VCO Altitude	ñ	1,116,163	1,192,860
VCO Range	m.	408.6	426.5
VCO Time	sec.	301.7	307.8
Impact Time	sec.	2008	2028.5
Impact Range	nm	4388	4406
Impact Latitude (Geodetic)	deg.S	804.572	8014.131
Impact Longitude (Geodetic)	deg. W	14.044.6981	14°29.95'

NOTE: Nominal limes are corrected for the difference between range zero and 2 inch motion. Measured velocity, altitude, range and impact time are taken from Asusa data. Measured impact co-ordinates are taken from GE/BRC guidance data. Measured cutoff times are taken from telemetry recordings of discrete generation. Altitude in height above launch horizontal. Velocity is speed relative to the earths surface. Range is horizontal range from the launch pad with the exception of impact range which is surface range.

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IMPACT POINT COMPARISON

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SYSTEM PERFORMANCE



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AIRFRAME

Airframe structural integrity was maintained throughout powered flight and well beyond re-entry vehicle separation. Instrumentation monitoring booster section separation (measurement M 26 D) and missile axial acceleration data indicated satisfactory separation. Re-entry vehicle separation also appeared satisfactory as indicated by rate gyro data.

Peak axial accelerations were 6.5 G's and 5.5 G's at beseter cutoff and sustainer cutoff respectively. Measurement A 622 I, Thrust Section Light in Quad IV, did not indicate illumination at any time and all thrust chamber temperature appeared normal.

Maximum temperatures of airframe measurements and corresponding times are presented below:

Measure- ment No.	Description	Max Temp (DGF)	Time [acc)
A 745 T	Amb @ 5 Fuel Pump	61	309
A 746 T	Amb @ V Hyd Supply	67	•
A 747 T	Fuel Sig Viv Shielded	93	121
A 646 T	Dummy Ryd Viv Inhd	••	• •
A 647 T	Dummy Hyd Viv Outbd	570	121
P 14 T	Eng Compartment Amb	44	1000

Measurement Open Prior To Test

** Measurement Lost At Staging

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<u>Propulsion system</u>

Performance of the MA-2 propulsion system was satisfactory and operation was normal throughout powered flight.

The engine start sequence was normal and all valve and timer operating times were within specifications.

Release of the miceile was delayed an additional 4.28 seconds by means of a timer between main engines complete and pre-release cutoff disarm. The rough combustion cutoff (RCC) systems were active during this additional time.

During this test the propulsion system underwent a dry start and the booster RCC level was set at 30 G!s for 40 milliseconds. There were no adverse affects on system performance caused by the dry start.

A total of nine Wiggins' quick disconnects were removed and replaced by solid plugs as follows: two in the Bl high pressure fuel ducting, three in the B2 high pressure fuel ducting, one in the booster turbopump low pressure ducting, one in each of the vernier orifice blocks, and one in the SGG fuel inlet line.

RCC acceleremeter data recorded on the FM landline system indicated a level of 10 G's RMS or below for all 5 RCC systems during mainstage. Approximate individual levels in G's RMS were:

Bl Primary = 10, Bl Backup = 10, B2 Primary = 10, B2 Backup = 10,

Sastainer - 6.

The sustainer engine RCC acceleremeter indicated an 1100 cps 30 G's RMS output for approximately one second during ignition stage. The oscillographic binary count data, recorded on all 5 RCC systems was zero.

Only three of the six accelerometers located on the LO2 and fuel high and low pressure lines yielded valid data. Accelerometer data on the B2 Fuel High Pressure Line, Bl LO2 High Fressure Line and B2 LO2 High Pressure Line were invalid. Values recorded on the remaining three accelerometers during mainstage in G's RMS were as follows:

B1 Fuel High Pressure Line = 30, Booster Fuel Low Pressure Line = 30,

Booster LO2 Low Pressure Line = 20.

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GAAC, OSTROLO PO AND POA, THE TRANSPORTED ON THE	entrale atracte of the same same carbon beforess or the covering Law, 1904 to expended or the desiration of the same to the desiration of the covering or Law
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A maifunction of the ISS pneumatic regulator was observed at approximately 195 seconds. At this time the regulator locked up at a value of 75-106 psi above normal and remained there until sustainer cutoff. The regulator then recovered and vernier engine performance was not affected.

For this flight, booster cutoff was planned for a sustainer LO2 pump Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH) of 21.5 feet at staging. The actual NPSH during the staging transient did not fall below 23 feet and normal engine operation was indicated during this period.

Missile axial thrust levels during flight are presented below:

Engine	Units	LL At	After Liftoff	TLM Prior To BCO	TLM Prior To SCO	TLM Prior To VCO
Vernier No. 1	Ibe	••	350	960	750	650
Vermier No. 2	lbe	••	.870	993	740	640
Sustainer	lbs	54,250	\$0,750	76,310	76,310	••
Booster No. 1	lbe	151,410	156,320	180,170	••	••
Booster No. 2	lbe	154,170	154,840	180,500	••	•••

Equations used for computing thrust:

Where P. . Ambient Pressure

P. . Combustion Chamber Pressure

Expansion Ration (Verniers * 5, Sustainer * 24.7, B1 * 24.7, B1 * 7.9, B2 * 8.0)

A₄ • Threat Area (Verniere = 2.10 in², Sustainer = 67.2 in², B1 = 205.8 in², B2 = 204.3 in²)

Angle of Verniers from Missile Longitudinal Axis in Yew Plane.

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TIMERS AND VALVE OPERATING TIMES

(all times in seconds)

	Sequence		Test Value	Rocketdyne Specifications
ı.	BGG valve opening control signal until valve reaches full open		9.46	0.330 to 0.590
2.	Main LO2 valve opening control signal	<u> 10 </u>	0, 34	0,330 to 0,470
	until valve reaches full open	B 2	0.34	0.340 to 0.480
3.	Main fuel valve opening control signal	<u>B1</u>	0.18	0,090 to 0.170
	until valve reaches full open	B2	9,12	0.090 to 0.190
4.	# HS valve opening control signal until valve reaches full open		0.69	9.480 to 9.780
5.	S PU valve spening control signal until valve resches full open		0.67	0.486 to 0.770
6.	SGG valve opening control signal until valve reaches full open	,	0.34	0.340 to 0.490
7.	Y Engine valve opening control signal	<u> Y1</u>		1.500 Maximum
	estil valve reaches full open	V2		1.500 Maximum
8.	Ignitica Stage Limiter opening control.signal	•	2.60	2.16 to 2.64
9.	Bolddown time		4.28	4.25 Nom.

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Prior To BCO		. 116	262	33		342	354		152	530	\$	280	;	\$	105	89	3
After		049	173	33		351	358		168	999	468	929	•	09	63	22 *	\$ 72
Tue VI		3	:	į		:	•		156	579	400		1045	9	20	30***	2600
Steady State Nominal Value		615	610	610		355	355		765	577	7	.	1200	20	20	22	73
Unite		ap d	ş	1		1	41		pode	pola	al se	1	3	peta	pola	pola	aise a
Messure- mest No.	Britise Pressibat Tank Pressures.	F 1288 P MS Pare Reg Oct	27 P Engine Pael Tank Press	36 P Engine LO2 Tank Press	Yazniaza	28 P VI Thrust Chm Press	29 P V2 Thrust Chm Press		F 1125 P B Ctl Preu Reg Out	P 1626 P B LO2 Reg Ref Press	P 1166 P BGG Chamber Press	P 10 P Bl Labe Oil Inj Man	P 1017 T B2 Turbine Inlet Temp	P 1001 P Bl LO2 Pump Inlet	P 1003 P B2 LO2 Pump lalet	P 1062 P Bl Feel Pump lalet	P 1006 P B2 Peel Pump inlet
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Fig. Moneuro-	A CONTRACT OF	2 450 1 2 1664 7	A A		4 1059 P	1036 P	g 1001 g	4 0071 4	F 1093 P	P 1994 P	A 1601 A	P 1092 P	P 1066 P	P 1059 P	Santalanz	7 1344 V	339 P
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PASSETT.			Steady State	L/L At After	After	Prior	Prior	Prior
2	and Mo. Denontables	劃	31	Liftoff	Truck	Te BCO	To 8CO	To VCO
* *	16 T Bag Copparate and	3	•	3	\$	07	•	•
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PNEUMATIC SYSTEM

Performance of the Pneumatic System was satisfactory throughout the flight.

Telemetered data indicated approximately zero pressure in the booster tank helium bottles at booster cutoff. These data are considered invalid since telemetered data of this measurement prior to engine start did not correlate with other related measurements.

The ISS regulator experienced an extensive lockup period starting at 194 seconds and lasting until start of vernier solo operation.

All missile tanks and bottle pressures were within specifications at liftoff, and missile tank pressures were satisfactorily maintained until well after re-entry vehicle separation. The missile was equipped with the standard "D" Series Hadley pneumatic regulators which operated satisfactorily.

Tank Pressurisation System

Boester tank helium bottle pressure was 3168 peia prior to engine start and decayed to 2920 peia during the ground run period as indicated by landline data; telemetry data indicated pressures of 2261 psia and 2121 peia at corresponding times. At booster cutoff, booster tank helium bottle pressure was zero psia as indicated by telemetry data. Telemetry and landline data of the engine control bottle pressure prior to engine start indicated pressure above 3100 psia. Just before liftoff these pressures should all be approximately the same since all bettles are manifolded tegether. Telemetered data of booster tank bottle pressures is the angless considered invalid.

The Hadley "D" Series pasumatic regulators operated satisfactorily as indicated by instrumentation monitoring missile tank pressures. During the ground run period, LO2 and fuel tank pressures cycled only once at engine start from 39.9 psia to 39.5 psia for LO2 and from 76.6 psia to 73.3 psia for fuel. Minimum differential pressure scross the bulkhead was 6.73 psid at 0.84 seconds after liftedf.

Engine Control Prossurisation System

The ISS prominetic regulator operation was not normal. Pressures were satisfactory until 195 seconds when the regulator locked up at 100 psi higher than normal. This condition existed until sustainer cutoff and was also reflected in the version tank pressure data. Extensive periods of lock-up were also present during the flights of Missiles 56D and 54D.

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Engine control bottle pressure decayed from 3210 psia to 2920 psia during the ground run. This was expected due to the manifolding of the engine control bottle and booster tank bottles. Pressure was sufficient for engine control functions during flight.

Booster separation bottle discharge pressure was satisfactorily maintained until booster staging. Booster engine control manifold pressure was satisfactory throughout booster phase.

Values taken from landline and telemetry data are listed on the following page.

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644, M	i k	Measure-	Description	Unit	L/L At	After	Prior To	Prior To Prior To Prior To	Prior To	
)71000 Ä	h,	F 1881 P	LOS Tank Hollum	peia	39.7	37.9	.25.0	22.6	22.6	
10 AND 71	h,	F 1003 P	Teel Tank Hollum	pete		71.3	58.3	48.2	48.2	
M. THE T	5 -		DP Across Bulthesd	paid	;	8.73	8.73		22.1	
		F 2246 P	B Tk Helium Btl Hi	peta	.2859	1877**			:	
HQH (A) (in in the second se	F 1291 P	8 Ctl Bellium Btl	pola	3920	2918	2641	2260	116	
	-	# 1125 P	B Ctl Pass Reg Out	pota	755	168	152		:	
	P	F 1286 P	IS Pres Reg Out	pote	32	95	584		;	
SEC	for	4 25 4	Separation Btl Disch	Peta	:	3220	3115		ï	
REI	ha -	4 11 E	Facility GN2 Supply	peta	_	:	:	;	;	
		F 1247 T	B Tank He Btl	ğ	•	-325	-372	;	•	
	fa ₁	F 115 T	LOS Press Reg hies	3	:	302	262	232	232	
	•	Ä	Record had no calibration							

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HTDRAULIC SYSTEMS

Performance of the missile Hydraulic Systems was satisfactory.

The booster hydraulic system rose from a ground pressure level of 1850 psia, to a steady state airborne pressure level of 3072 psia where it remained until booster cutoff.

The sustainer hydraulic system rose from a ground system level of 1855 psia to an airborne steady state pressure of 3150 psia, which was maintained until sustainer cutoff.

The vernier hydraulic system consisted of a 25 cubic inch hydraulic accumulator which had a gas precharge pressure of 1000 psig. Vernier accumulator data indicated satisfactory pressure until 26 seconds after sustainer cutoff when the accumulator bottomed out at 840 psia.

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MISSILE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Performance of the Missile Electrical System was satisfactory. Telemetered data indicated that satisfactory a-c and d-c electrical power were supplied until re-entry vehicle separation. System parameters remained within specifications at all times.

The changeover from complex external power to missile internal power was accomplished without incident.

Missile main bettery and inverter phase A voltages remained between 27.1 and 28.8 vdc and 113.6 and 113.8 vdc, respectively, ever the time interval from engine start to re-entry vehicle separation. Inverter frequency remained between 399.4 and 400.9 cpe during this interval except for the usual transients which reached a peak frequency of 402.4 cps at booster engine cutoff and 404.8 cps at sustainer engine cutoff.

During the countdown, at approximately -2 minutes a redline was called on the inverter phase A voltage panel meter reading, which read 112.0 vac on external power. A test was made under leaded conditions on internal power and voltage and frequency readings were within specifications.

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AZUSA SYSTEM

Performance of the Asusa System was satisfactory. Realtime impact prediction plots were obtained during powered flight and trajectory information was obtained until 345 seconds. Telemetered klyetron power output and r-f input/agc data indicated satisfactory transponder operation.

Solid r-f lock was acquired by the AMR ground station at 30 seconds. All ambiguities in the cosine channels were resolved to fine by 35 seconds. Ambiguities in the X cosine channel were re-resolved to fine at 150 seconds and no further resolutions were required during the flight.

During the countdown AMR reported a "GO" transponder. Received signal strength at the ground station was -122 DBW. Recovery, modulation, and coherency were satisfactory.

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RANGE SAFETY COMMAND SYSTEM

Performance of the Range Safety Command System was satisfactory. Automatic and manual fuel cutoff command signals were received and properly decaded during the flight. Telemetered r-f input/age data indicated that received signal strength was adequate to maintain proper system operation from launch until past re-entry vehicle separation. This was the first "D" Series R and D flight using the ARW-62 receiver.

The automatic sustainer fuel cutoff signal, generated by the Station 5 (San Salvador) Impact Predictor Computer and transmitted by AMR as a backup sustainer cutoff signal, was decoded at 284.516 seconds. The manual fuel cutoff signal, which served as a backup re-entry vehicle separation signal, was planned and requested for 330 seconds. Telemetry data indicated that the signal was decoded at 327.716 seconds.

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OPTICAL BEACON SYSTEM

Airborne system operation was satisfactory. This was the second flight test in which telemetry data indicated successful Optical Beacon System operation.

There was no ground photographic recording of the beacon flashes due to the daylight launch, but telemotry data indicated satisfactory operation of the airborne system. The initiating signal was given at 284.22 seconds and the first flash occurred at 284.79 seconds. Seventy seven pulses were counted before telemetry channel E was switched to menitor other data. The last pulse shown occurred at 322.79 seconds.

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ABORT SENSING & INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEM

This was the first flight test utilizing the Abort Sensing and Instrumentation System (ASIS) canister. The system was in an open loop configuration and was a complete system with the exception of the capsule and capsule-missile interface circuits, and the redundant rate gyros.

It should be noted that on Project Mercury flights the sustainer and vernier engines are cut off simultaneously and therefore system operation for this missile is only applicable up to sustainer cutoff.

The system entered an abort ready condition at -4.8 seconds and remained there until sustainer engine cutoff, with the exception of a momentary abort signal generated 0.84 seconds after liftoff. This abort signal was initiated by F 133 X. Intermediate Bulkhead Differential Pressure Switches. These switches were set to generate abort signals at a minimum pressure of 4 psid. Simultaneously, abort conditions were noted on S 179 X. Engine Cutoff System Output, M 145 X. Booster Abort Ready, and E 34 X. AC Low Voltage. At the corresponding time F 116 P. Differential Pressure Across the Bulkhead, indicated 6.73 psi.

After sustainer engine cutoff it appeared that H 220 X, Sustainer Hydraulic Pressure Switch No. 2, failed to indicate an abort condition. This pressure switch finally indicated an abort condition at 179 seconds after sustainer cutoff which was well after sustainer hydraulic pressure had decayed below the 2000 pela abort limit.

Measurements P 574 X, Sustainer Injection Manifold Pressure Switch, M 145 X, Booster Abort Ready, and S 179 X. Engine Cutoff System Output, were transmitted on telemetry channel E which at sustainer engine cutoff was programmed to switch to a continuous channel for monitoring Strobe Light operation. Therefore evaluation of data on these measurements was limited to prior to sustainer cutoff and it was not possible to observe the expected abort indications immediately after sustainer cutoff.

All other pressure switches appeared to have operated satisfactorily. Autopilot rate gyre data indicated rates were within the abort limits throughout the duration of ASIS operation.

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FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM

Flight Control System performance was satisfactory except for the interconnection between the guidance and flight control system for the vernier cutoff discrete. Thrust chamber displacements at engine start were within the allowable tolerance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 0.6 degrees. No roll program was planned and now occurred. The flight control programmer satisfactorily initiated and controlled the prescribed pitch program. The autopilot programmer properly generated a backup vernier cut-off signal 23.5 seconds after sustainer cutoff which shut down the vernier engines. Cutoff was not effected by the guidance discrete.

Evaluation of Vernier Cutoff Testing

Re-evaluation of data obtained during preflight testing revealed the following concerning the vernier cutoff problem:

- Vernier engine cutoff was achieved normally by the guidance discrete during the two Factory Acceptance Tests of the missile.
- 2. Vernier engine cutoff was not achieved by the guidance discrete during the Autopilot/Guidance Integrated Test in the hangar nor during the Flight Acceptance Composite Test at Complex 14. Vernier cutoff was effected by the programmer backup signal in both these tests.
- 3. The loop test conducted at -50 minutes in the launch countdown indicated that the circuit from the autopilot to the engine relay box was intact.
- 4. The data link test conducted at -10 minutes during the launch countdown indicated that the vernier cutoff discrete was not received at the autopilot programmer.

These data indicate that although the vernier cutoff discrete was properly decoded by the guidance airborne system it was probably not received at the autopilot programmer.

The guidence deceder aboard during the flight test was used during the Flight Acceptance Composite Test but was not used during previous testing in which this difficulty rould have been detected. Different decoders were used for the Factory Acceptance Tests and the Autopilot/Guidance Integrated Test.

The autopilot programmer abourd during the flight test was not used during provious testing. The programmer used during factory testing was not used

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during the Guidance/Autopilot Integrated Test or the Flight Acceptance Composite Test. The same programmer was used during these latter two tests.

Flight Test Performance

Rell rate and displacement gyro data indicated a cleckwise rell transient at lift-off of 4.65 degrees/second and 2.25 degrees respectively. This transient was higher than previously encountered on Sories "D" R and D missiles, however, it was not considered excessive.

Rate gyre data indicated that propellant sleek, in the pitch, yaw, and rell channels was normal.

Missile metion during and after staging appeared normal. Oscillations resulting from the staging sequence had a frequency of 0.72 cps and were completely damped out within 20 seconds after sustainer activation.

Response to guidance steering commands during the sustainer and version phase appeared satisfactory. The usual 12 cps bending mode present during the sustainer phase appeared normal.

All precount and countdown tests were autisfactory. This was the first "D" Series missile on which the special Mercury booster engine alignment procedures were utilized.

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GUIDANCE SYSTEM

Performance of the Guidance System was satisfactory. The necessary command and steering signals were generated to place the re-entry vehicle on the proper trajectory; however, the vernier engines failed to shutdown in response to the guidance vernier cutoff discrete command. Telemetered data indicated that the vernier cutoff discrete relay closed at the proper time, but the signal was not acted upon by the missile.

This was the first Atlas Missile flight at AMR to utilize the Operational Guidance Equations. The guidance commands were properly transmitted, received, and deceded.

The missile was tracked off the pad in monepulse hold with manual gain control on the monopulse receiver for the first 52 seconds in order to study tracking characteristics. Automatic monopulse tracking with automatic gain control was used for the remainder of the test. Track subsystem performance was satisfactory.

Telemetered data indicated that proper airborne system operating levels were maintained throughout the guidance phase.

Performance of the individual subsystems was as follows:

Command Link

The guidance system generated all missile guidance commands. These consisted of the steering commands and the four discrete commands.

Figure II is the graphical record of the steering and discrete commands. All commands were generated, transmitted, and received by the missile. Telemetry data indicated that the vernier engine cutoff semmand was properly processed by the deceder and that the deceder relay closed. However, the missile did not respend to the VCO semmand and vernier engines shutdown was actuated by the sutepilet programmer backup signal at 307.85 seconds.

Pitch commands started at 129.6 seconds. Wighin one second the pitch commands reached 23 percent of full scale position then were to zero. Pitch commands remained zero until 239.5 seconds. There after, they were small and smooth, reaching 8 percent of full scale.

Yow commands started at 130.6 seconds (the time of the had rate flag). Yow commands were generated from track data for 8.8 seconds thereafter and reached a maximum of 35 percent of full scale positive during this period. During the

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remainder of sustainer phase, yaw commands were smooth and small reaching a maximum of 7 percent of full scale. During the vernier phase yaw commands were unusually rough and reached a maximum of 73 percent of full scale negative.

The Range Safety Automatic Sustainer Cutoff Signal was generated by System 4 and transmitted to the missile via subcable to Grand Turk. Late indicated that the guidance sustainer cutoff arrived at the missile before the ASCO signal. Table I includes times associated with sustainer cutoff.

Discrete Command(4)	Nominal Time Case Corrected (1)	Time Sent By Computer	Duration Seconds	Time Received By Missile (2)
BCO	118.4	117.663	4.48	117.73 <u>4</u> 0.1
sco	285.0	284.418	0.507	284.41 <u>/</u> 0.1
ACO	301.9	299.973	0.882	300.09 6 0.1
Pre-Arm	315.0	313.799	(3)	313.8 <u>/</u> 0.1

- (1) 0.24 second has been added to correct to Range Time
- (2) Deocder output.
- (3) Alternating half-second commands (PA #1 and PA #2) to end of tracking.
- (4) Vernier tank pressurisation discrete was not programmed to be generated on this test.

Sustainer Cutoff Comparison Range Time - Seconds

	SCO-Quidans	Automatic Sustainer Cutoff Range Safety
Generated by Computer	284.418	284.51
Deceded on Telemetry	284.45 (1)	284.52 (1)

(1) Continuous Instrumentation

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Track Subsystem

The operation of the track subsystem was satisfactory. The missile was tracked off the pad in monopulse hold with manual gain control (MGC) set for -45 DBM for the first 52 seconds. This procedure was used to acquire data on the error signal characteristics during the early portion of the flight. Six seconds before the operator switched to automatic gain control (AGC) the system was changed to conical hold mode for 1.5 seconds to assure proper tracking. From 53.6 seconds until loss of signal at 398.5 seconds the track subsystem was in the automatic monopulse mode of operation.

During the sustainer phase the track received signal averaged -50 DBM with error signals of 0.05 mils, peak-to-peak. At retro-rocket firing the signal level decreased considerably, and from 342 seconds to 398.5 seconds the system tracked with an average signal of -83 DBM.

A comparison of the monopules error signals on this test while in MGC with those recorded on the test of Missile 56D while in AGC was made, and no significant difference was detectable.

Rate Subsystem

The rate subsystem performance was normal. The rate lock history was similar to previous missile tests- intermittent lock for the first 34.4 seconds, lock until 70.2 seconds, unlock until 123 seconds, solid lock established at 138 seconds, (10 seconds after the start of steering commands). Except for a momentary decrease in all three receiver signal levels at 136 seconds the average rate signal received was -85 DBM.

At retro-rocket firing the rate AGC's started to roll off and at 335.5 seconds all signals was lost.

A-1 Computer

This was the first missile flight at AMR utilizing the Operational Guidance Equations. The major advantage of these equations over those previously used at AMR is that they are better able to generate realistic guidance commands when only track fadar data are available to the computer. With these new equations VTP discrete is no longer generated, PAD (Pre-Arm Discrete) is generated approximately 30 seconds after SECO, and the vernier steering period is shorter.

The Mod III Guidance Computer (A-1) functioned properly throughout the flight and no equipment malfunctions were observed.

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Approximately 11 seconds after BCO discrete, a 50 percent positive pitch steering command was generated for a period of one second. Radar at this time however, appeared normal. An investigation of the guidance equations indicated that this condition was in fact, a function of the equation structure. Early in the sustainer phase, initial conditions are set into the equations for the Velocity-to-be-Gained function (V sub N) smoothing filter. As a result of this, the Time-To-Go function (T sub N time to next discrete) is made small causing another time function (Tau sub P) to be limited to its minimum value. This function (Tau sub P) is utilized in the denominator of the pitch steering (Omega sub P) equations, thereby greatly increasing the steering gain. The maximum pitch command generated by the computer for Missile 62D was approximately 200 times greater than had been specified in Trajectory Simulation XXII. This condition existed for a period of one second after the initiation of steering commands. After this time, the pitch steering gain factor decreased greatly and more nearly reflected the Time-To-Go function. It is assumed that this transient steering condition is objectionable and should be remedied, in that it is not excited in the Trajectory Simulation.

Approximately 13.5 seconds after BGO discrete all rate data were lost to the computer. The yaw steering commands appeared relatively smooth, however. This was undoubtedly due to the improved features of the yaw steering equation. The remainder of the sustainer phase appeared normal.

When the vernier phase was entered, the yaw steering commands became extremely noisy. The magnitude of this noise was greater than evidenced in any previous flight. The yaw velocity error (Epsilon Dot Y) function was examined and its noise content appeared similar to previous flights. An investigation of the new equations indicates that the steering commands should fluctuate with the yaw velocity error signal, as it did in this flight. The effectivity of these new equations appears good in that the final cross range miss was 0.20 nm. The velocity to be gained function (Vn) used in the generation of the VCO discrete was investigated. It appeared normal and in close agreement with Trajectory Simulation XXII. It may be concluded, therefore, that the VCO discrete was properly generated by the computer.

Computer data indicated that the missile failed to respond to the VCO discrete, but instead had its vernier engines cutoff by the autopilot programmer. Because of this, fewer data points were available for the calculation of the following IP.

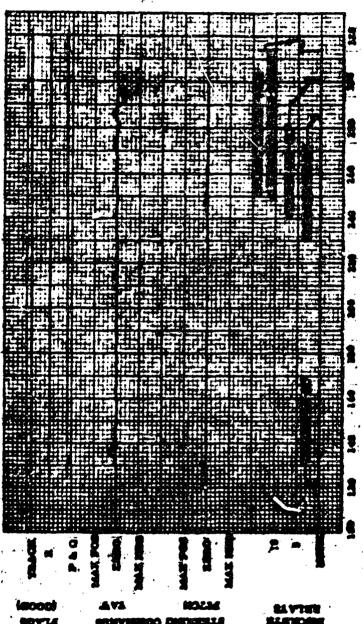
	Mean Miss Distance	Standard Deviation	Deviation Of the Mean
Cross Range	0.20 nm left	₫ 0, 32 nm	∮ 0.96 am
Down Range	17.90 mm long	₫ 0.44 am	₫ 0.09 am

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QUEDANCE COMMANDE AND FLAGS





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SAN SALVADOR IMPACT PREDICTOR SYSTEM

Performance of the Impact Predictor System was satisfactory. An automatic sustainer cutoff signal (ASCO) and a satisfactory impact prediction were generated. Telemetered data indicated normal operating levels from the airborne system components.

Performance of the individual subsystems was as follows:

Track Subsystem

Acquisition of the missile was accomplished in the first cube and automatic tracking was initiated at 127 seconds. Thereafter, tracking was uniterrupted until 354 seconds at which time there was a four second signal loss covered by memory operation. Following an additional three seconds of automatic tracking all airborne beacon returns were lost at 361 seconds.

Signal levels at acquisition were variable but averaged about -62 dbm. A broad maximum of -48 dbm was developed from 230 to 310 seconds and the signal level thereafter decayed slowly to bottom.

Angle tracking errors were typical of Atlas flights, being initially rough at low elevation angles and reducing to about 0.25 mils, peak-to-peak, through the major portion of tracking.

Transmissions from the airborne pulse beacon were received on a frequency 2.5 megacycles higher than expected.

Rate Subsystem

Rate subsystem operation was normal with all functions locked and flagged good by 112 seconds. Continuous lock was maintained until loss of signals at 368 seconds. Signal levels after acquisition were approximately -95 dbm and reached a bread peak of -88 dbm between 235 and 275 seconds.

There were no disturbances in the digital data other than the usual one-half second range rate roughness at booster separation.

J-2 Computer

The Range Safety Computer functioned properly throughout the flight. No equipment mailunctions were observed.

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Data from the computer were considered good. The following IP was calculated from these data:

	Mean Miss <u>Distance</u>	Standard Deviation	Deviation of The West
Crees Range	0.12 nm Left.	<u> </u>	≠ 0.07 nm
Down Range	17.59 nm Long	<u> </u>	₫ 0.22 nm

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RE-ENTRY VEHICLE

A Mark 3 Mod 2B Re-entry Vehicle, Serial Number 217, was flownfor this: first time on Missile 62-D. All systems were functioning properly at lift-off. Preliminary evaluation of flight data indicates that all systems performed properly during flight. No evaluation of impact fusing has been made since proper data reduction equipment is not available at AMR.

The following are the up-range events and times of receipt of the signals.

Pre-arm Lock Out

73.9 seconds

Pre-arm Monitor

314,4 seconds

Separation Switch Monitor

319.4 seconds





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AERONUTRONIC PENETRATION DEVICE

Perfermance of the Acronstronic Penetration Device was not completely satisfactory in that telemetered data indicated the occurrance of only two of the four programmed device ejections. This was the second flight test of the K and D pod configuration.

Ejection of the devices from launch tubes 1, 3, 6, and 8 was planned; however, telemetered data indicated that only the devices from tubes 3 and 6 were ejected. Unlatch and eject signals for tubes 1 and 8 were properly generated, but the exicutation measurements, ejectron velocity measurements, and ejection microswitch closure measurements, which indicate proper launch tube orientation and device ejection, did not activate.

Telemetered data indicated that all arming, timing, and firing events occurred as planned. Ped environmental temperature and pressure data were obtained and appear satisfactory.

Further evaluation of the system performance is precluded at this time due to lack of downrange data.

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CONVAIR PROPELLANT UTILIZATION SYSTEM

Closed loop performance of the Convair Propellant Utilisation (PU) System was satisfactory. The missile was tanked to an excessively LO2 rich condition and this condition existed throughout the flight. PU valve response appeared normal in relation to the Error Demodulator Output signal with telemetry data indicating the valve positioned between 21.3 degrees and 23.7 degrees during the flight. Telemetered PU valve angle data appear to be qualitative only since the closed electrical limit was set at 23.1 degrees and the closed mechanical stop was at 24.6 degrees.

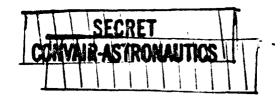
The fuel head pressure sensing port uncovered 0.60 seconds prior to sustainer cutoff, however, the LO2 head pressure sensing port was still covered at cutoff. This was expected due to the excessive LO2 rich tanking.

The following constants were applicable on Missile 62D:

PU Valve Control Limits

Open Electrical Limit	49.1 degrees
Nominal Angle	31.2 degrees
Closed Mechanical Limit	24.6 degrees
Closed Electrical Limit	23.1 degrees
EDO Sensitivity	0. 849 VDC/1 Percent

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PROPELLANT LOADING

The missile was propellant tanked by a special procedure to insure that the fuel level would be below the intermediate bulkhead liner.

Approximately 62,000 lbs. of fuel were tanked on X-1 Day on 19 June 1960 and topped to the 90 percent PLCM probe during the precount of the attempted launch on 20 June. Fuel was then left aboard until this test. LO2 was tanked slightly past the 95 percent PLCM probe. Sequence III pressure was then obtained and LO2 drained to a level below the probe. The load cell readout at the uncovering of the probe was used as the target weight of securing of LO2 tanking.

Tanking levels were satisfactorily obtained. The flow totalizer fuel readout was invalidated during the X-1 Day 90 percent PLCM probe check by draining back to the securing level while the totalizer by-pass valve was open. The PLCU 90 percent fuel probe did not activate even through it is located below the PLCM 90 percent probe. Due to the low tanking level of this missile the PLCU LO2 weight as obtained from the EDO is considered qualitative.

Due to holds and recycles of the countdown LO2 was topped to flight level three times. For all three of these toppings the panel lights indicated proper configuration for sub-cooled topping, however the first two times topping was accomplished the data indicated that the LO2 temperature at the fill and drain valve was higher than expected for sub-cooled LO2. Load cell, EDO and temperature data indicated the presence of gaseous oxygen in the fill line during the first topping. The temparature at the fill and drain valve was -283°F and oscillating, and the EDO and load cell printout indicated variations in weight and LO2 level. These indications lasted for about 5 minutes. The data showed that the LO2 temperature remained well above that expected for sub-cooled LO2 during the additional three to four minutes of topping although the weight and EDO disturbances were no longer present. During the second topping the LO2 temperature remained steady at about -298°F, which was warmer than expected. During the third topping the temperature was below the recorder limit of -300°F. No oscillations in the EDO or load cell print-out were present during the second and third toppings.

• · ·	Units	Desired	Load Celle	PLCM
LO2 Weight at Ignition	lbs	156,224	166,166	166,224
Fuel at Ignition	ibe	68,250	68,072	68,250
Missile Wet Weight	lbs	15,143+	15,143*	15,143+





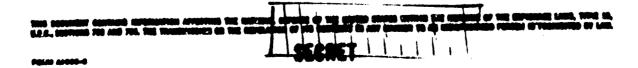
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	Unite	Desired	Load Cells	PLCM
Ignition Weight	lbs.	249,617	249,381	249,617
Ground Run Consumption	lbe.	8,734	8,734	8,734
Listoff Weight	lbs.	240,883	240,647	240,853

This value may change slightly upon final reduction of data.

Weather Data

	Fael Teaking	Imition
Temperature	84.5°T	84. C ^o T
Barometric Pressure	30,040 inches of Hg.	30, 965 Inches of Hg.
Relative Humidity Fully	73 Percent	61 Percent
Wind-Velocity and Direction	5 Enste, East South- East	8 Easts, West-Northwest
Cloud Cover	6/10	9/10





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HOLDDOWN AND RELEASE SYSTEM

The holdown and release system operated satisfactory in restraining the missile prior to release and in releasing the missile at liftoff. All values taken from the helddown cylinder pressure decay curves were within specifications. Residual pressure data were based upon zero pressures taken 5 seconds after the blowdown. This was necessary since holddown cylinder pressure data after liftoff was affected by engine blast and were erratic.

Values obtained were as follows:

Event	. Unit	Enecification	Test Value
Release signal to 2550 paig	sec.	0.5 Max.	0.388
Time difference between start of B1 and B2 cylinder pressure decay.	sec.	0.010 Max.	0.010
Time intercept of tangent after 2550 peig	8 0 C.	0.110 Min.	B1 = 0.136 B2 = 0.131
Residual pressure 0.5 seconds after 2556 psig	peig	350 Max.	B1 * 248 B2 = 226
Maximum differential cylinder pressure after 2550 paig	peid	400 Max.	116 @ B2 = 2550

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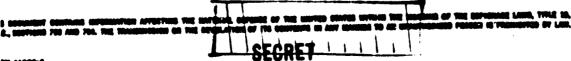
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EXTERNAL INSTRUMENTATION

'his section describes the coverage obtained by data recording systems other han telemetry and Convair acquired landline instrumentation as reported in tem 1.0-10, Preliminary Estimate of Data Coverage.

The operation of the external data systems was satisfactory.

nstrumentation	62D DTO Requirements	Test Resulta
4 Engineering equential Cameras	4.1.5.1 and 4.1.5.2	Satisfactory
7 Metric Cameras	4.1.5.3 and 4.1.5.4	Satisfactory.
lectronic Coverage		
'PS-16 (XN-1 at PAFB)	5.4.1.1	Tracked from 27 seconds to 185 seconds.
'PS-16 (XN-2 at GBI)	5.4.1.1	Tracked from 158 seconds to 238 seconds.
'PS-16 Sta. 12	5.4.1.4	Unsatisfactory. No track acquired.
iod IV (X-Band)	5.4.1.2	Tracked from 12 seconds to 95 seconds.
.suos	5.4.1.3	Satisfactory. Tracked from Pad to 370 seconds.





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AIRFRAME INTERNAL INSTRUMENTATION

Satisfactory telemetered data were received throughout flight. Telemetry signals were received at Cape Canaveral for approximately 15 minutes. There were three measurements that did not operate satisfactorily during the test:

Measure- ment No.	Description	Comment
A 646 T	Dummy Hyd Vlv Inbd	Open prior to beginning of test
F 246 P	B Tk He Btl Hi	Yielded Questionable Data
P 14 T	Engine Comp Amb	Opened at Staging

Missile 62D contained one Bendix Mod 7 FM Telemeter package operational at the following frequency and with the following subcarriers and commutation capabilities:

RF No.	Frequency	Continuous Channels	Communated Channels
1	229.9	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12	11, 13, 14, 15, 16, E

Basic telemetry channel assignment is given in Convair report AZC-27-001-62. Included in that report are channel assignment, commutation information, frequency response, and make and model of transducer.

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LANDLINE INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEM

The Landline Instrumentation System provided satisfactory information prior to missile liftoff, however, the measurements listed below were only partially satisfactory for the reasons stated.

Measure- mest No.	Description	Source	. Comment
F 1003 P	Fuel Tank Helium	Browa	intermittent with one to six percent escillation.
P 1901 P	Booster Fuel Jacket Purge	Oec	Calibration Invalid. Meas. erratin affect engine start.
P 1622 X	Sustainer Flight Lockin	Oec	Did not activate
A 1795 O	B2 Hi Press Fuel Line	FM	Instrumentation Malfunction
A 1801 O	Bl Hi Press LO2 Line	P M	Instrumentation Malfunction
P 1091 P	B1 LO2 inj Man	FM	Instrumentation Malfunction
A 1802 O	B2 Hi Press LO2 Line	FM	Instrumentation Maifunction
P 1002 P	Bl Fuel Pump inlet	PM	Calibration Questionable
P 1004 P	B2 Fuel Pump inlet	FM	Calibration Questionable
P 1668 P	Bl Chamber Press	FM	Calibration Questionable

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FILM REVIEW

A review of quick process engineering sequential films indicated all missile and launcher systems functioned properly from ignition to the limit of camera coverage.

Operation of both east and west launcher heads appeared normal and in general launcher operation was satisfactory. The clamshell doors appeared to close properly at missile liftoff. Tracking films showed proper missile performance until the missile was lost in the clouds early in the pitch program. A tabulation of items reviewed follows.

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Field of View	Entire Launcher and Missile to Above Vermier. Viow of Quad III Fuel Fill and Drain Valve.	Entire Launcher and Missile to Above Vernier. Views Quad IV LO2 Fill	Entire Missile Looking into Quade I and IV.	Entire Missile Centered on Engine Section. Views Quads I and II.	View of Eigh Pressure Propellant Lines at Bottom of Clamshell Doors.	Views Upper Portion of Turbine Exhaust Duct.	Views Booster and Sustainer Thrust Chambers and Thrust Section Area.
Fixed or Trecking	Fixed	Page 1	Track	Track	Pland	Pined	Plead
Frames Per Sec	99	90	2	2	90	2	\$
KKK Coler B & W	3	3	3	36	9	35	3
	2 2 2 2	• 1	6777710	619	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	North Leasebay	East Lamebor
			1.2.9		1.2-39	1.2-31	1.2-32

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions:

- 1. All systems functioned properly except that the versier engines cutoff discrete was not received by the versier engines. Versier cutoff was accomplished by the autopilet programmer backup signal.
- 2. hiltial pitch steering commands in the sustainer phase were absormally large.

Recommendations:

- 1. Investigate reasons for failure of the vernier engines cutoff discrete to reach the vernier engines. Re-evaluate system checkout procedures particularly with respect to receipt of engine cutoff signals.
- 2. Investigate pitch steering command equations.



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COUNTDOWN TIME VERSUS EVENTS

This test was planned for a 150 minute countdown and started at 0630 EST as planned. The sountdown required 199 minutes to complete as there were 3 holds and 2 recycles totaling 49 minutes. The holds were as follows:

- At -45 minutes (0815 EST) for 3\$ minutes, due to a noisy audio warning amplifier in the BI RCC circuitry. A new amplifier was installed and calibrated. The count was resumed at 0851 EST.
- 2. At 3:30 minutes (0932.5 EST) for 2.5 minutes, due to the loss of communications to Station No. 5. Communications were restored and the countdown was recycled to -7 minutes and resumed at 0935 EST.
- 3. At -2 minutes (0940 EST) for 2 minutes, when it was noted that missile inverter voltage was below redline in an unloaded condition. A test was performed under loaded conditions and all parameters were within specifications. The countdown was recycled to -7 minutes and resumed at 0942 EST.

No further difficulties were encountered and the remainder of the countdown was performed as planned.

The following notations were made by an observer in the blockhouse:

EST	Countdown Time	Genatdown Procedure	Event
0630	T-150	T-150	Countiown Started, Range Safety Command Checks Started, Complex (Test Stand) In Red Condition, Road Blocks Set,
0638	T-142	T-140	Range Safety Command Checks Completed Satisfactorily, Electrical Connection of Retro-Rockets Started.
0443	T-138		Retro-Rockets Electrical Connection Completed.

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	Countdown	Countdown	
est -	Time	Procedure	Event
0649	T-131.		Area Is Open For Normal Week. Red Bez Installativa Completed.
	<i>:</i>		
0705	∵ T-115		Tower Removal Started.
0706	T-114		Tower Will Not Move - No Air Presoure.
6721	T-99	T-90	Landline Calibrations Started.
0723	T-97		Nese Cone Telemetry On For Check.
0727	T-93	•	Tower Is In The Maintence Area.
0734	T-86	T-\$5	Flight Central Checks Started.
0736	7-84		Leadline Calibratiess Completed.
8742	T-76		Onidance Beasen Tosting Started.
0750	7-70		Helium Storage Started.
675 1	T-69		Leadine Reports . Bed RCC Audio Warning Amplifier Will Be Replaced.
67 59	7-61	7-60	Loop Tost Proparation Started.
9997	T-53	T-54	Loop Test Started.
6914	T-46	•	Losp Tost Completed Satisfactorily.
	T-458		Midding for Retirected 15 Minutes for St RCC Antic Warning Amplifier Problems
9940	T-4526		Hold Extended 8 Minutes.
0845 tm entre	T-45H prominen <i>e</i> men		Hold Extended 10 Minutes.
0.6.6.459M)	SO THE AND THE TRANSPORTERS	CONFIDENT	to the faction to the designation of the comments of the
		1 -1- 1-11-1-1	



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EST	Countdown Time	Countdown Procedure	Event
0849	T-45H		Landline Reports Audio Warning Trouble Resolved.
0851	T-45		Countdown Resumed,
09 09	T-36		Quidance And IP Report . "GO" . Cendition.
0901	T-35	T-20	Flight Control Final Checks Started.
	·	T-35	LO2 Tanking Started.
0925	T-11		Nose Cone Telemetry "ON". Autopilot Checks Complete. Ready Light "ON".
0928	T-8		Strobe Light."GO".
0932	T-3:3GH		And Holding. Recycle to -7 Minutes Due To Loss Of Com- munications To San Salvador.
0935	T-7	T-7	And Counting, All Systems "GO".
0937	T-5:00	T-5;00	All Communications Switch To Channel 1.
	T-3:50	T-3:50	Status Check - All Systems "GO".
	T-3:30	T-3:30	T-3 Minutes And 30 Seconds And Counting.
	T-2:30	T-2:30	Turn Water System "ON".
	T-2:10	T-2:10	Secure LO2 Tanking.
0946	T-3400		Hold Momentarily - Inverter Out Of Specification. Recycle To T-7 Minutes.
0942	T-7	F-7.00	And Counting - All Systems "GO",
THE CHARLES			The student but due from the street of restriction of the street of restriction of the street of the
/100 augs-4		T-TONINGENI	HALL !!!



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EST '	Countdown	Countdown Procedure	Event
	T-3:30	T-3:30	T-3 Minutes And 30 Seconds And Counting.
	T-2:30	T-2:30	Turn Water Systems "ON".
	T-2:10	T-2:10	Secure LO2 Tanking.
	T-2:00	T-2:06	Start Flight Pressurisation.
	T-1:45	T-1:45	Arm Switch To "ARM", Engine Preparation Light Complete.
	T-1:40	T-1:40	Missile To Internal Power.
	T-1:35	T-1:35	Nose Cone "READY".
	T-1:25	T-1:25	RF Systems "READY".
•	T-1:15	T-1:15	Status Check - All Systems "GO".
	T-0:60	T-0:60	Water Full Flow.
	T-0:55	T-0:55	RSO Ready Switch "ON".
	T-6:49	T-0:40	Status Check - All Systems "GO".
•	T-0:40	T-0:40	Ready Light "ON".
· .	T-0:25	T-0:25	Oil Evacuate. Nose Cone Umbilical Eject. Nose Cone Boum Clear.
	7-0:18	T-0:18	All Recorders To Fast. T-18 Seconds And Counting. Engine Start.
9149:33			Range Zero Time.



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MINULE CONFIGURATION

The Affan Missile consists of three basic sections: re-entry vehicle, body section, and propulsion system. There are no external zerodynamic control surfaces. The re-entry vehicle is releasable and carries instrumentation and ballast to simulate the operational re-entry vehicle. The body section of the missile consists primarily of a thin-walled, pressure stabilized, stainless steel tank, housing the missile propollants. Missile propulsion is provided by the Recketdyne MA-2 rocket engine propulsion system. Missile stability is accomplished by a flight control system consisting of an autopilet and a hydraulic system to giabled the thrust chambers.

The following is a resume of the major systems and components comprising Missile 62D. Additional details are included for systems being flight tested for the first time, as well as systems which have received significant medifications.

Airframe

Standard airframe for dry starts. Missile 62D utilized a new type version fairing. (V-1 only). The version fairing replaced the APS fairing previously installed. The new Retro-Rocket blast deflector comes and mounting plate were installed on this missile (first flight).

Re-entry Vehicle

GE MSVD Mark 3 Med 2B Re-entry Vehicle with the bicenic flare.

Passmatic System

Standard "D" Series passmatic system with Hadley "D" tank pressurination regulators.

Hydraulic System

Standard "D" Series hydramic system with the vernior sele accumulator system.

Electrical System

A primary remotely-activated bettery fermiohed missile main electrical power. The talemetry bettery with remately activated. RSC bettery will be secondary type.

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PRIN MODES		4	101	*	H	H	N			•		



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Propellant Utilization System

The Convair PU system was operated "closed-loop".

Propellant Loading System

Propellant loading was monitored by the Acoustica Propellant Loading Control Monitor (PLCM). Missile 62D was the third missile equipped with the new Convair propellant loading system fuel probes. The four new fuel probes were electrically the same as the old probes but were physically changed. The old probes screwed into 1/4 inch tubing with the electrical wires protruding for connecting purposes. The new probe had a different shape and was mounted by a flange which was attached to brackets and the electrical connections were made to terminal posts. The new fuel probes had better structural integrity as well as improved maintenance features. The Strains LO2 fill and drain valve was replaced with an Airesearch LO2 fill and drain valve. This was the first flight to utilise this valve.

Anti-Slock Control

Eleven annular baffle rings were installed in the LO2 tank to reduce propellant "sleshing".

Propulsion System

Basic Recketdyne MA-2 rocket engine assembly. The propulsion system was dry started and was the third flight with the MA2-55 engine oxidiser tank rapid fill installation.

Booster Staging System

Standard "D" Series configuration, which utilised a separate fiberglass bottle to supply passumatic pressure to actuate the release fittings.

Re-entry Vehicle Separation System

The GE Mark 3 Mod 2B Re-entry Vehicle was released from the airframe by raeans of a pre-loaded tension bolt which is part of the re-entry vehicle assembly. First flight of a Mod 2B Vehicle.

Guidance System

A GE Med III airborne guidance system was installed. The system consisted of three "D" series canisters for pairs beacon; a rate beacon, and a decoder not account common around a restaurance of minimum of the series of the ser

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inister), a junction box, and an antenna assembly.

he ground station configuration consisted of the Mod III Radio Tracker id the Burroughs A-1 computer.

elemetry System

andard "D" Series which utilized one airframe transmitter.

susa Transponder System

amprised of the Type B Coherent Carrier transponder system.

spact Predictor System

ie GE Mod II airborne system in conjunction with the Mod I ground system d Mod I Burroughs computer served as a downrange range safety impact edictor system.

nge Safety Command System

e Range Safety Command System used the ARW-62 (AD-319600-MK 1) ceiver, AVCO built and furnished as GFE. This was the first "D" ries R and D radio guidance missile to utilize the new receiver. Prier this test the receiver was abound 42D and 48D, both ARG missiles.

ight Control System

mprised of a gyro casister, a programmer-integrator amplifier package :kage, and ten electro-hydraulic actuators. The programmer switches, addition to providing normal missile flight switching functions, initiated the obe light beacon and switched the CV-A telemetry system.

: Force Special Weapons Center (AFSWC) Package

- AFSWC (Air Force Special Weapon Center) package contained special trumentation for obtaining scientific data at high attitudes. Convair wided installation brackets, nose fairing, and a languard for activation of package timing device.
- package was located in Quad IV, 170 F. clockwise from the XX axis, ween missile stations 1083 and 1110. The package weighed approximate. It is, with the following external dimensions: 7" deep, 12" wide, and long. The electrical system on the APSIVC package was self-contained manner common armount to advance on the contained manner common armount of a property of the package was not contained to the contained on the contained on the contained of the contained on the contained of the contained on
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and powered a single R/F telemetry package.

ADF System

Missile 62D had the R and D ped ADF system attached to the missile airframe (Station #1036 and #1105). The ADF system ped consisted of four single leanch takes, a base plate, and an acredynamic fairing which was attached to the missile airframe. Canister ejection followed re-entry vehicle separation, and depended on the final ADF provisioned arming, timing, and firing unit sequencing. ADF ped #7 was used. It was planned that the dart from take 6 would land 30 am short of the nose cone impact point and the dart from take 3 would land 3 am to the right and 7 am short of the nose cone impact point,

Strobe Light

8

This was the first flight of the production series Strobe light. The Strobe light system was housed in a single package which contained a strobe lamp, associated electronics, and a remotely activated primary type bettery which provided system power. The system was mounted on the forward fairing of the B2 lump ped. Battery activation was accomplished from blockhouse controls prior to launch. System activation was initiated during flight by the sustainer engine extest command, after which time high intensity light flashes were emitted at half-second time intervals, until deplotion of battery power functionants of 36 seconds operation).

Abort Souring Bed Bibliographetics System

This system is comprised of instrumentation to some missile malfanctions which would affect the safety of an astronaut. The system in use for this flight menitored significant procures, missile voltages and rate gyre outputs. Outputs from the AIIII package were menitored via airframe telemetry. The system was complete with the exception of capsule and capsule-missile interface circuits and back-up rate gyres.

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HISTORY OF XSM-65D MISSILE NO. 62

Atlas Missile 62 D arrived at AMR by air transport (C-133) on 19 April 1960. The missile was transferred from the IOC trailer to the R and D trailer and weighed in Hangar "H" and then transported to the north bay of Hangar "J" the same day.

Missile 62 D remained at AMR for a period of approximately nine weeks before launch. This time was utilized in performing system tests and in readying the missile and launching complex for flight test. Preflight testing of the missile was accomplished in accordance with planning documented in Report AA 60-0013, Flight Test Directive, Series "D" Missile No. 62. Unplanned operations were performed on an "as required" basis. A significant amount of time was consumed before transfer to the complex in inspecting for the possibility of contamination in the LO2 and fuel systems and in the installation of landline AM and FM data acquisition systems.

Significant events concerning Missile 62 D from arrival at AMR to launch are delineated chronologically below:

Arrived AMR by air transport, weighed in Hangar "H", transferred to north bay of Hangar "J", 20 April 1960 Completed receiving inspection. 26 May 1960 Weighed, transferred to Complex 14 and erected. 1 June 1960 Flight Acceptance Composite Test completed satisfactorily. 2 June 1960 LOS Tanking Test completed satisfactorily. 2 June 1960 Fuel Tanking Test completed and split in the insulation supporting bulkhead discovered. 19 June 1960 X-1 Day Operations.	Date	Event
Weighed, transferred to Complex 14 and erected. 1 June 1960 Flight Acceptance Composite Test completed satisfactorily. 2 June 1960 LOS Tanking Test completed satisfactorily. Fuel Tanking Test Completed and split in the insulation supporting buildhead discovered.	19 April 1960	in Hangar "H", transferred to north bay
I June 1960 Flight Acceptance Composite Test completed satisfactorily. LOS Tanking Test completed satisfactorily. Fuel Tanking Test completed and split in the insulation supporting bulkhead discovered.	20 April 1960	Completed receiving inspection.
2 June 1960 3 June 1960 4 June 1960 4 June 1960 5 June 1960 5 June 1960 5 June 1960 6 June 1960 6 June 1960 6 June 1960 6 June 1960 7 Jun	26 May 1960	
2 June 1960 Fuel Tanking Test complètéd and split in the insulation supporting bulkhead .discovered.	1 June 1960	
in the insulation supporting bulkhead discovered.	2 June 1960	LOS Tanking Test completed satisfactorily.
. 19 June 1960 X-1 Day Operations.	2 June 1960	in the insulation supporting bulkbond
	. 19 June 1960	X-1 Day Operations.





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Date

Event

20 June 1960

The initial launch countdown occurred as planned at 1900 EST and was terminated at 2344 EST at -70 minutes. Termination was due to loss of Range Gate for the automatic tracker at San Salvador.

21 June 1968

X-1 Day Operations.

22 June 1960

Flight

Attempted Launch Countdown Results P4-401-00-62

The initial launch countdown occurred on 20 June 1960. The countdown was started as planned at 1900 EST and was terminated at 2344 EST at -70 minutes. Cancellation occurred due to less of the Range Gate for the Automatic Tracker at San Salvador. The only hold was called at -70 minutes (2020 EST) for the San Salvador Astematic Tracker problem. This hold was still in effect when the test was cancelled.

A brief compilation of significant difficulties in system preparation and testing accomplished follows:

Asset

There were no major difficulties encountered during flight test preparation.

Description

The following procedure was completed in the hangar:

· CANADA	Marie	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Assoc System Test	4-38-60
The billioning pro	esserve were completed at the	
777-M-860	Aruen Blockhouse Compatibil RF and Missile Electrical X-	1 Day Checks 6-17-66
FTP-M-052A	RF and Electrical Precountde	6-22-60



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Guidance System

There were no major difficulties encountered during hangar checkout, After the completion of hangar testing the Decoder, Serial No. 38, was removed for laboratory checks. These checks revealed an inoperative beacon and AGC Gates. Decoder, Serial No. 27 was installed after missile erection.

Rate Beacon, Serial No. 41 was replaced by Serial No. 6 due to failure of transmitter voltage proportional crystal.

There were no further difficulties encountered.

The following procedures were completed in the hangar:

Procedure	Description	Date
FTP-G-017	Guidance System Test	4-22-60
•	•	DA 901
FTP-G-022	Waveguide Pressure Check	5-26-60
PTP-G-011A	Autopilot-Guidance Intergrated Test	5-26-60
The following p	recedures were completed at the complex:	
Precedure	Description	Date
FTP-G-021	Mod III GE Guidance Compatibility Test	6-1-60
PTP-G-002A	Missileborne Waveguide Pressure Check	6-17-60
PTP-026	Guidance X-1 Day Check List	6-17-60
Bones Safety Co		•
These were no	major difficulties encountered during flight	test proparation.
The following p	recedures were completed in the hangar:	
Pressing	Description.	Date
27-98517	Range Salety Command System Cartains	4-84-40
PTP-D-002C	Rango Salpty Semmond Siestica Tast	4-27-60
	which the party to the party of	D P TO GRAND MEA, THE S



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Presedere		Description			Date
FTP-D-001C	Rooge Sui	fety Command B st	lockhouse Gos	npati-	5-31-6
PTP-M-050	RF and M	lissile Electrica	i X-l Day Che	cks	6-17-6
FTP-M-052A	RF and M	lisaila Electrica	l Processidos	78.	6-22-6
Impost Prodicto	L				
There were no s	najor diffic	uktes esseuner	od during flig	st toot pro	peration.
The following po	recolure we	e completed in t	he hangar:		*
Proceedings		Description	٠ .		Date
PTP-G-SIS	Indest P	redictor System	Toes		4-21-66
	₹	are completed t		` !\$	-
Probability		Description	24	• .	Date
7-12-15		odiator Manitor		.u.a	5-27-66
	Potradas	s Learnes, Tremes	Sec Dark-e A		2-61-0
77-0-00L	de lugar	t Prodictor Bloc	khouse Comp	mility	6-1-60
The state of the s	Total			•	Ť.,
22 es es e	ح الناب	redictes X-1 Day	Chook List		6-17-66
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100 WEST 20 E	najin dililo	ultico encounter	od during fligh	d tool pro	garetice.
he difference pe	moodusee w	voe campleted is	i the heaght.	,	
A State	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			i.	
123-12-622	. Independent	i Cloudley (the			4-20-66



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Procedure	Description	Date
27-9202 0 J	Missile Electrical System Checkout Procedure	4-26-60
The following	procedures were completed at the complex:	
Procedure	Description	Date
FTP-E-006A	Missile Electrical Blockhouse Compatibility Test	6-7-60
FTP-M-050	RF and Missile Electrical X-1 Day Check	6-17-60
FTP-M-052A	RF and Electrical Precountdown	6-22-60

Propulsion System

During hangar checkout the sustainer LO2 reference regulator was replaced because of a suspected manufacturing defect. The sustainer fuel pre-valve was replaced due to leakage.

Contamination checks were performed as follows:

The V-2 engine was suspected of contamination. The system was cleaned in the mechanical lab.

The liquid oxygen system and supply line installation were found to be contaminated and were cleaned.

Due to contamination of low pressure LO2 ducting, the sustainer turbe pump was cleaned with trichloroethylene.

The beceter engine was suspected of contamination and turbe pumps and the B-1 engine main LO2 valve were cleaned.

During checkent at the complex, the closed microswitch on the B-1 engine main fuel valve stack in the clos. A position and was replaced. This problem has occurred on other missiles.

The sustainer pre-valve was replaced due to internal leakage in the closed position. Valve operation from the open position to the closed position was also and erratio.

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The sustainer ISS regulator was replaced due to excessive drop in regulator extlet pressure when the start tanks were pressurised.

The Wiggins' fuel quick disconnects were removed per GMA 7923 and TVA 4903.

There were no further major difficulties encountered.

The fellowing test procedures were completed in the hangar:

27-92564 Stating Valve Adjustment Check 4-28-40 PTP-P-627 Mxin Propellant and Hot Gas System Loak 4-29-40 Checks PTP-P-625A Propelsion Passmatic Control Loak and 5-23-40 Punctional Check PTP-P-625A Versior English Start System Loak Checks 5-23-40 The Adjusting procedures were completed at the complex: Date Check Date Date	Precedure	Description	Date
Chicks PTP-P-625A Propulsion Pneumatic Control Loak and 5-23-60 Punctional Check FTP-P-625A Vernier Engine Start System Loak Checks 5-25-60 The Splitting protectors are to completed at the complex: Propulsion Protection Page	37-9364 B	voi Staging Valve Adjustment Check	4-28-60
Functional Check FTF-P-6248 Yesules Englise Start System Loak Checks 5-25-60 The full Substance Start System Loak Checks 5-25-60 The full Substance Start System Loak complex: Property			4-29-60
The following proceeders a were completed at the complex:			5-23-60
Fig. 19-10-10 Retriction Professions on Recenter and 5-27-60 Sections Chabaling Blocks Fig. 1-20-10 Profession Profession Look and Functional 5-36-60 Check Fig. 1-20-10 Profession System Look and Functional 6-2-60 Rept Mated Fig. 1-20-10 Profession X-1 Day and Procountdown 6-22-60	777-7-5045 Y	ernier Englis Start System Look Checks	5-25-60
Free States Chabaling Blocks FFE 42) Principality Purgo System Look and Functional 5-36-66 Ghock FFE P-666 Propolation System Look and Functional 6-2-66 Tool Mated Frequencies X-1 Day and Procountdown 6-22-66	The following present		
Check FTS-P-Code: Propalaton System Look and Functional 6-2-60 Tool Mated FTS-P-S970 Propalaton X-1 Day and Procountings: 6-22-60		stainer Chabaling Blocks	
3 27-1-1970 Propolaton X-1 Day and Procountdown . 6-22-66	PTF-P-668 9:	sock repulsion System Lock and Functional	
	********	quision X-1 Day and Proceuntdown	6-23-60

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Convair Propellant Utilisation

There were no major difficulties encountered during hangar checkout:

During checkout at the complex, backup set, Serial No. 242 was replaced by Serial No. 256 because it was found to be out of specification during the rerunning of FTP-U-014 (Lab Checkout of PU Manometers and Control Canisters.)

The following procedures were completed in the hangar:

Procedure	Description	<u>Date</u>
FTP-U-016	Propellant Utilisation Sensing System Test	5-2-60
FTP-F-018A	Propellant Utilisation System Leak Test	5-2-60
PTP-U-826	Propellant Utilisation Valve Angle Check	5-24-60
The following p	recedures were completed at the complex:	
FTP-U-013D	Calibration of PU Null Meter	5-27-60
FTP-U-016A	PU Sensing System Readiness Test	6-1-69
FTP-U-015B	27-43040 Alignment Procedure Fuel/LOS Rate Valve	6-13-60
FTP-U-019A	Punctional Check of PU System	6-15-60
FTP-U-018	Five Point Pressure Check of PU Error Semedulator Output	6-16-60

Hydraulia System

There were no major difficulties encountered with this system during hangar checkens.

Burting 3-1 Day fill and blood of the becoter airborne hydraulic system, a proper blood sould not be maintained. Investigation revealed that air was entering the

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hydraulic system through the reservoir (P/N 27-08552-3). The reservoir was replaced and proper bleed was obtained and maintained.

The following procedur, was completed in the hangar.

Procedure	Description	Date
FTP-H-005B	Hydraulic System Leak and Function Check	3-26-60
The following p	rocedures were completed at the complex.	
Procedure	Description	Date
FTP-H-007A	Vernier Solo Hydraulic Accumulator Installa- tica Checkout	6-2-60
PTP-H-002D	Ground and Airborne Hydraulic System Fill and Blood	6-14-60

Flight Control System

During hangar checkout major delays were caused by lack of a Gyro Canister of the proper configuration which could be used for missile testing. The Cyro Canister had been sent to San Diego on 4-26-60 for rework and was not returned until 5-28-60. The autopilot testing slipped accordingly,

During checkout at the complex, Serve Canister, Serial No. 150, was replaced with force Carister 151, because the programmer high power switches had . burned out when the programmer was run in the armed condition with the safety grounds not tied back.

The following procedures were completed in the hangar.

Preseden	_Description_	Date
·FTF-0-006	Preliminary Voltage and Girent Checkent	4-25-66
777-6-01A	Astepliet Proliminary Tost	4-26-60
PT7-0-002A	Versier Engine Alignment	4-26-40
PTP-6-MAA	Pyrotochaic Substitution Pass Tost	. 4-27-60

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Procedure	Description	Date
FTP-8-024A	Static Gein Test	4-29-60
FTP-5-027A	Position and Polarity Test	5-25-60
FTP-G-011A	Autopilot/Guidance Intergrated Test	5-26-60
The following p	rocedures were completed at the complex.	
Procedure	Description	Date
FTP-8-006B	Sustainer Engine Alignment	5-27-60
PTP-8-034A	Sustainer Engine Alignment Check	5-27-60
FTP-S-021B	Flight Control System Threshold Transfer Function Analyser	5-31-60
PTP-8-013A	Autopilot Polarity Test	5-31-60
FTP-8-019C	Autopilot Frequency Response Test	5-31-69
FTP-8-053A	Autopilot System Readiness Test	6-19-60
PTP-8-032A	Autopilot Precountdown Operations	6-20-60 6-22-60

Passmatic System

No major difficulties were encountered during proparation of this system for flight test.

The following precedures were completed in the hangar.

Presedure	•	Description .	Date Completed
FTP-F-602A		Differential Pressure Switch Checkeut	5-2-60 ,
FTP-F-0198		Airberne Passmatic System Loak Check	5-24-60

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The following procedures were completed at the complex.

Procedure	Description	Date Completed
FTP-F-005C	Checkout and Validation of Ground Airborne Pneumatic System.	6-2-60
FTP-F-015A	LO2 Tank Relief and Shut-Off Valve Checkout.	6-2-60
FTP-F-003C	Cold Test LN2 Shroud and Transfer System Checkout.	DH 372 6-3-60
FTP-F-009A	Checkout of Bulkhead Differential Pressurination Switch and Warning Horn.	
FTP-F-020	High Pressure Leak Check and Airborne Regulator Leck-up Checkout.	6-3-60

Holddown and Release System

Three of the five cold release tests performed were unsatisfactory; two due to the cylinder pressure break time being out of specification and one due to electrical calibration problems. Difficulty was encountered during the fill and bleed of the holddown hydraulic system in maintaining the B2 bleed within specification.

The following procedures were performed on the system.

Burn bereit

Procedure	Description	Date Completed
FTP-L-017A	Leuncher Release System Functional and Restraint Test.	5-25-60
PTP-L-001C	General Launcher Alignment.	5-26-60
FTP-L-005B	Checkout of the Launcher Stabilizing System.	5-31-60
PTP-L-008C	Servicing Launcher Arresters.	5-31-60

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Procedure	Description	Date Completed
FTP-L-007D	Functional Checkout Launcher Stabilizing and Launcher Auxiliary Frame System.	6-3-60
FTP-:-014A	Launcher Lines Leak Check,	6-3-60
FTP-L-006B	Shakedown for Launcher Cold Release.	6-17-60

Telemetry System

During hangar checkout, RF Canister No. 1, Serial No.0157, was removed because of low RF Output, and RF Canister No. 1, Serial No. 9846, was installed as a replacement. RF Canister, Serial No. 0157, was sent to the t.elemetry lab where the output was found to be satisfactory. The RF cables used during hangar testing were checked and found to be bad and were replaced. Telemetry system checkout was then completed satisfactorily.

There were no further difficulties encountered during flight test preparations.

The following procedures were completed in the hangar.

Procedure	Description	Date Completed
FTP-T-017	Vernier Engine Position Calibration	4-28-60
FTP-T-023	Telemetry Hi-Pressure Transducer Checkout.	4-28-60
FTP-T-005	Bridging Temperature Transducer.	5-3-60
FTP-T-009	Telemetry System Checkout.	5-3-60
FTP-T-082	Telemetry System Functional Checkout.	5-24-60

The following procedures were completed at the complex.

Procedure	Description	•	Date Completed	•
FTP-T-018	Telemetry Blockho	ioe Compatibilit	7	
	Test.	•	4-1-40	
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	Com	ancaria:		

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Procedure	Description	Date Completed
FTP-T-011	Telemetry System Functional Test.	6-1-60 6-14-60
FTP-T-008B	Alignment and Calibration of Engine Position Transducers.	6-2-60
FTF-T-007	Missile Telemetry System X-1 Day and Procountlown Oper-	6-21-60

Abort Seasing And Instrumentation System

No major difficulties were encountered during Flight Test Preparation.

The following tests were performed on the Abert Sensing And Instrumentation System after the missile arrived at the complex.

Procedure	Description	Date Completed
27-92577-1	ASS Checkent,	6-7-60
TPS 14-139	ASIS Pro-Reedinges Operati	ione 4-15-40

On I June 1960, San Diego design personnel performed Abert Menitoring Smeticant checks during the FAC Test,

Aizframe

Following the fact tacking toot on 2 June 1960, the intermediate insulation buildhead was found to have fact in it. Upon removing the Assustica probe in Fed I at Station 960, a visual inspection revealed a split in Quad II area which ran from the bottom of the buildhead to approximately 20 inches from the top. Although fact tanking was started about one and one-half hours after the completion of LO2 tanking, it is not known if the tanking sequence it in any way connected to the split in the buildhead.

On 4 June 1960, Convair Engineering Dociga, STL, and BMD personnel inspected the split and dispositioned it to Sy "as is",

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Strbbe Optical Beacon System

During early testing it was found that a negative pulse was generated into the Strobe light deactivate line when the RF system panel power was turned off. A diede was installed in this line to prevent this problem. In following tests the system operated properly and on 14 June 1960, Strobe light check-out precedure, FTP E-049, was completed.

Re-entry Vehicle Test Schedule

The ness cap, flare, and spacer for re-entry vehicle 219 were received at AMR on 6 April 1960. The mid-section arrived at Hangar "F" on 12 May 1960. We major failures or problems were encountered during testing.

The following tests were performed at Hangar "F" and Complex 14 in preparing the re-entry vehicle for flight.

FTI No.	Tests	Date Completed
23891	MOPO Battery Squib and Heater Test	6 April:1960
24136	Flare and Spacer Subassembly Test	28 April 1960
23885C	Mate Spacer to Airframe	1 June 1960
23885C	Domate Spaces	1, June 1969
23885C	Mate Re-entry Vehicle to	3 June 1960
24137	Airframe Compatability	3 Jane 1960
23885C	Domate Re-entry. Vehicle	3 June 1966
23885C	Mate Re-entry Yehicle to Airframe for Launch	6 June 1760
24139	T-1 Day	6 June 1960

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APPENDIX

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FLUID CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

All finid chemistry samples were taken for Missile 62D launch on 22 June 1968, The results were acceptable, and were as follows:

Feel - EP-1	Valu	Sample	Specifications			
Initial Boiling	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	378	Report			
10 Percent	77	390	365-410			
50 Parcent	°T	416	Regert			
90 Percent		449	Report			
End Point	• }	471	525 Max.			
Residue	Percent	1.0	1.5 Max.			
Loss	Percent	1.0	1.5 Max.			
Flash Point		144	110 Min.			
Gravity	•api	43, 9	42, 0 Mis.			
Particle Count -						
10 - 20	Micros	3, 600	No solid particils			
20 - 30	Merens	1,560	greater than 175			
40 - 80	Microns	540	microns. (Fibers			
80 /	Microne	30	not defined).			
Maisture Content	**	None				
Liquid Oxygon		/. .				
Purity	Percent	99.55	99, 8 Min.			
Hydrocarbane						
As Mothano	3900	12	78, 8 Total Man.			
As Acotyleas		. Nese	0, 5			
Geserus Mitrogon			A second			
Fertiy	Percent	99.9	99, 5 Min.			
Extraorhese.	·		A Company of the Comp			
As Methons	27-	Hone	75, 6 Total Man.			
As Acetylene		None	0, 5			

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	į	Gasomo Helinus	Units	Stangle	Specifications
	2	Farity Britistas i tag.	Second:	99.9 4	99.9 f Min.
		Ås Methans Ås Asstylens		None None	75. 0 Total Mex. 0. 5
	2°	Imbricating Oil			
		Visconity .	Contintokes @	24	23-24
,		Flack Point Viceosity Index	07 136.7	366 118.7	200 Min. 80 Min.
0		Rydraulic Fluid Flesh Print Gelor Flessolly	Gugletakes (219 Bod 8,60	200 Min. Report 10.0 Min.
		Debug by . Septimental	Joseph Control of the	Trace -	0.005 Mex.
				motored by apos. method	
		18 m.		2, 000 760	4000 20ga. 2400 Man.
		0 - 66 66 - 100 Chier 100	Microno Microno Microno	400 100 35 Fibers	600 Mex. 160 Mex. 0 Mex.
				• Solid	

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Trichloroothylene	Vaits	Sample	Specifications
Appearance		Pass	Clear and free.
Color		Pass	Not red, blue, green, or purple dyed.
Odoz		Pass	Characteristic.
Specific Gravity		1.476	1.454 to 1.476 @ 68°T.
Distillation	95 Percent	189	185.0 to 191.3
End Point	0 7	191	199.4 Max.
Water Content Non-volatile		Pass	Cloudless @ /14°F

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REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Flight Test Plaz - Missile No. 62D

AXC-27-097

Dutalied Test Objectives (AFBMD/STL)

TR-60-0000-09063

Flight Tost Directive (FTWG)

AA 60-0013

Additional reports which may be referenced for further information regarding this missile are listed below:

Bernitt.

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Approximate Issue Date (time after test)

Convair - Astronautics, San Diego, Calif.

. Blight Test Evaluation Report

14 Days

AFBMD/STL - Inglowerd, Calif.

Flight Summary Regiset

8-12 Weeks

General Electric, Syracuse, N. Y.

Guidance System Preliminary Evaluation

16 Days

Galdance System Detailed Evaluation

Lopert

4-8 Wooks

General Mostrie, Philadelphia, Pa.

Buildester Resert

30 Days

Activities Associates, Lot Angeles, Calif.

That Toot Report

36 Days

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SERIAL NUMBERS OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Amesa Transpender, Serial No. 026-0003

Re-entry Vehicle, Serial No. 219

Range Safety Command System

Range Safety Command Receiver No. 1, Serial No. AF-58-174

Range Safety Command Receiver No. 2, Serial No. AF-58-170

Range Safety Command Power and Signal Control Unit, Serial No. 12

Propulsion System

Sustainer Engine, Serial No. NA 222106

Beester Engine, Serial No. NA 112106

Versier No. 1, Serial No. NA 332211

Vermier No. 2, Serial No. MA 332212

Electrical System

Missile Main Battery, Serial No. 908-0374

Inverter, Serial No. R-101

Power Changeover Switch, Serial No. 094

Guidance System

Deceder. Serial No. 27 CG

Pelse Beacen, Serial No. 48 CG

Rate Beacen, Serial No. 6 CC

Impact Predictor System

Rate Beacen, Serial No. 61.

Pulse Bescon, Merial No. 97

Beacen Trigger Generator, Serial No. St

Telemetry System

Telemeter RF Neuri, Serial No. 9846

Telemeter RF No. 1, Battery, Serial No. 911-0027

Accessery Package, Serial No. 912-8061

Flight Control System

Gyre Cenister, Serial Me. 128

Serve Conister, Serial No. 151

Prigrammer, Serial No. 0035

Stabilization Filters, Serial No. 129

Propollant Villianties System

Matched Sut, Serial No. 262

Computer Comparator, Serial No. 16

trobe Light System, Serial No. 4

Properation Povice

Pad. Serial No. 7

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3 4-35-67 LALL 22-11-51 2148 19-11-9 19-11-19 1-11-100 00-11-1

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C oversy--4/underspood trip 1.0 seconds after BOG links hreak of fire delayed echedule approximately 10 days. 1191 O ==== 1111 \$ === 13-23-60 1-20-59 0

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AND DATES DIRECT TESTING OF "C" SERIES PLEAT MINELES AT AME

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CONVAIR ASTRONAUTICS

Page No. 11a AA 60-0041 BLESATAME

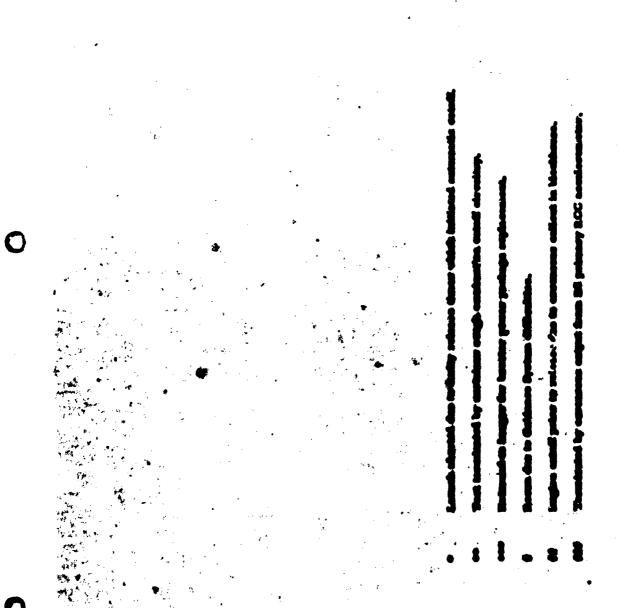
Atlas /Able IV imax probe. Atlas perties of flight was successful. Partions of Able failed at 47 see. Successful although re-entry vehicle did not separate. Impacted in MILS not. Project Morcury Cap Decreefel flight. Impacted 1 miles Due to malfanction of V3 one In lace of fact tack proces boo then 1 1/2 miles fr loss than 1/2 mile for Descended Diges al becaused flast. falled to jettleen. natherester at other of target in MILS ule meers sed. Ration 5 IV or miseile. of target. 3 3 ST 5-19 10-20-20 2364 11-24-59 2166 11-26-59 4122 į 10-19-59 7-11-5 9-11-5 11-7-59 0 3

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Comments	Successful flight. Impacted 1/2 mile from tanges in MILS and.	Descendal Cighs. Delivered a 163-2 Ro- catery Voltado widen 3 mm of target polo? over a 1600 mm neegs.	Successful Alghe. Dathward a 162-3 Recept yelds within 3 miles of target point over a 1500cm reage.	Secondary Ryst-At Bo-cutry Vehicle imposted approximately 1/2 mile from target in MILS net.	Successful flight. 148-3 Re-cutry Vehicle impacted less than 1 1/2 am from haged ever a 5500 am reagn.	MIDAS I Bosoine shot. Adlas perdon of Alghi was excessibil.	Bescooskal flight. First missile to use all-imerical guidance system.	Destroyed by fire and emploaten interestable; after lifest.	Descripted in the stand by fire and emplosion during a leanch attempt.	Successful filght. Delivered Mh. 3 Re-centry Vehicle within 4 am of target point ever 28. estended range of 7859 am.	MIDAS II Become chot. Attac pecition of flight completely exceecini.	Secondal flight. Dollvered Ma-3 Ro-estry Volicie 4306 am dominange wishn 2.3 am of target. First flight with AES system providing active guidance functions.
Range Me.	3 7	4	*	1	ā	.	.	£	ž	3	5	3
7	. 4-9-21	19-11-21	\$ 1	1-26-40	3-11-6	1:86-60	33	41017	4-1-4	\$7 - 17 - 860 \$7 - 17 - 860	3	6-11-8
FRE		1	1		1	Mores.		1	1		i	1
Kecellen	5 37 13	12-16-60	6 7 1	1-11-4	*	9-01-1	12-21-99	9-11-2	# 01-K	7	3	3
Complete	: a	2	2	2	\ 3	9	2	2	2	3	ż	2
Arrival	10-10-88	er er ja		244	•	80-10-88	*****	9-6-1	3	1	*	•
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